



THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Editor.



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The Gathering of the Clan.—Our friend, Mr. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa, has sent us the following rich poem about the late convention :

At Chicago they met, a right jolly set,
On a soft, balmy day in November;
Such a "buzz" and "roar" I heard once
before—
At an old cider-mill in September.

From the West and the East, to this sac-
charine feast,
Came the "workers" cheerfully "singing,"
And tho' each had a wish to "sip" from the
dish,
But few were inclined to be "stinging."

They talked about bees—their "legs" and
their "knees"—
Of the God-given nectar in flowers,
Of its value as food, of bare-headed brood,
And the late sad failure in showers.

Our "countryfied ways," the reporter says,
Betrayed the bent of our calling.
At this we're not mad, but exceedingly glad
That our looks far exceeded his scrawling.

Such a constant "hum" without "smoke"
or "drum!"
Twas said each had a "bee in his bonnet;"
But whether that's so, one thing I do know,
The "hive" had a Miller upon it.

The Mason bee took the Miller to Cook,
Who adjudged from its size and demeanor,
There was no need to tread on, nor even put
a Hedd-on
As it lived on Sassafras Root—a gleaner.

For three days and nights, surprises, delights,
Made us happy as bees in sweet clover;
Tis a bright Green spot, not soon forgot—
In memories Huteh, a rich trove.

'Twould fail me to tell, how the "honey-
dew" fell
From many sweet lips, though human;
But I for one, when convention was done,
Went home from Chicago a New man.

It is with Pleasure that we record the
fact that Thomas Wm. Cowan, Esq., editor
of the *British Bee Journal*, was, by a unani-
mous vote, made an honorary member of
the North American Bee-Keepers' Society,
in recognition of his recent visit, and the
eminent services he had rendered to pro-
gressive apiculture.

All New Subscribers for 1888, will get
the remaining numbers of this year free.

Organization of Bee-Keepers.—This
is what the Chicago Tribune says on our
efforts in that direction at the late Chicago
convention :

Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago, advo-
cated better organization for the obtaining
of reliable apicultural statistics, for the en-
couragement of bee and honey shows at
Fairs, and for the better education of the
public concerning the uses of honey. He
urged that a honey company, such as exists
in England, be established, and a proper
uniformity of grades and prices be intro-
duced.

Mr. Newman advocated the formation of
State auxiliary societies, and thought that
the future conventions should be represen-
tative assemblies, and not mass-meetings
of bee-keepers as at present.

The Herald remarks as follows on this
subject :

The Bee-Keepers' Convention was brought
to a close yesterday afternoon after its ses-
sion of three days at the Commercial Hotel.
During that time, bees and honey have
been thoroughly discussed, and each mem-
ber leaves for home richly benefited by the
suggestions and advice contained in the
papers read.

From statistics presented to the conven-
tion, the honey interest of the country was
shown to have increased so materially dur-
ing the past few years that a more thorough
organization of bee-keepers becomes a
necessity. Steps should therefore be taken
at once to that end, in order that bee-keep-
ers may better control the sale and price of
the product.

Mr. John Aspinwall, editor of the *Bee-
Keepers' Magazine*, at Barrytown, N. Y.,
writes us as follows :

I am heartily in accord with most of your
views as set forth in the new constitution you
suggested at the North American Conven-
tion. There are great possibilities for bee-
keeping in this country, if such an organi-
zation is effected. I am sure, if we go at it
with a will, the object can be accomplished.

Legislation for Bee-Keepers, as ad-
vocated by Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.,
was brought before the union convention
last week, met with a Waterloo defeat. On
motion, it was voted almost unanimously
that it was "not desirable or feasible."

The Doctor, as many know by the discus-
sion in the *BEE JOURNAL* of last spring,
advocated the introduction of measures into
the various State legislative bodies whereby
specialists in honey-production could obtain
an exclusive right to areas of territory sur-
rounding their apiaries, by payment of a
license fee. That such legislative measures
would lead to a greater introduction of
nectar-bearing plants and grasses, and
insure better quality and cheaper honey.

The action of the convention settled that
matter for some time to come. Dr. Miller is
evidently far in advance of the times, and
will have to wait until public opinion catches
up with him, on that subject.

The *Inter Ocean* remarks concerning this
matter thus :

Dr. Miller discussed the question of giving
the apiculturist the exclusive control of a
certain portion of territory. If a man plants
clover for his bees, he does not want to feed
the colonies of the whole township. The
writer stated that if the committee were to
report it should be to the effect that it con-
sidered it inadvisable at the present time to
do anything in this direction. There were
many misconceptions on the subject, but he
was firmly of the opinion that legislation
was desirable, even if not feasible.

A member suggested that bees be exempt
from taxation, and pay a license which
should give them an exclusive territory.

The Legs of the Bee.—The address of
Prof. A. J. Cook, on the above-named sub-
ject, was very interesting, and as the Pro-
fessor promised to write it out for publica-
tion, we do not attempt to give any digest of
it, but will publish it as soon as it can be
obtained. The daily papers of this city, on
Friday, referred to it in these words :

Prof. A. J. Cook, of Agricultural College,
Mich., then made an address on "The Legs
of the Bee," illustrating his remarks by a
pictorial chart. He treated at length the
structure and use of the various parts of
the bee, his words being listened to with
great interest, and a vote of thanks was
tendered him.—*Inter-Ocean*.

Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural College,
Michigan, gave a very able address upon
bees, their formation and functions, with
particular reference to the structure and
functions of the legs of these winged glean-
ers of the sweets. He explained how it was
that in its search for the sweets of the
flower, the pollen (or the life fertilizer of the
blossom) adhered to the legs of the busy
collector which, carrying it to the hive,
shook it off, when it was used as a valuable
part of the food for the young bees. The
Professor urged the members of the con-
vention to pay more attention to the sci-
entific side of bee-culture. He was sure the
interest of the research would amply repay
them.—*Times*.

His remarks were closely followed by the
assembled bee-keepers—the subject appear-
ing to be one but rarely understood.—
Herald.

What Honey Costs to produce, was
discussed at the Chicago Convention, and
Dr. C. C. Miller (the President) said that
upon a carefully computed estimate, the
cost of every pound of honey produced in
his apiary this year, was \$2.47. His crop
was about 300 pounds, but he had to feed
the bees some 4,000 pounds of sugar syrup
for winter stores.

The Author of Query 491 writes us that
he intended to have asked, "Would one
hundred pounds of prairie hay, etc.," in-
stead of "one thousand pounds." Yes;
there is no use of any such an extra amount
of hay.

The First catalogue of bee-keepers' sup-
plies for 1888, is on our desk. It is that of
Mr. George E. Hilton, of Fremont, Mich.
This shows that he is a wide-awake business
man. He has just built a new and com-
modious depot for supplies.

New Subscribers can obtain the full
numbers for 1887 and 1888 for \$1.80, as long
as we have any sets of 1887 left. There
are only a few, and to get them an early
application will be necessary.

The December Number of *Frank
Leslie's Sunday Magazine* closes the twenty-
second volume. It contains interesting
articles on "Gardens," by Walter Edgar
McCann; "Old Stage Coach Days" by H.
W. DeLong; "Old New Orleans," and "A
Fairland of Science" by Christian Ried, all
fully, and even profusely illustrated. The
number ends with a vigorous hymn tune by
C. Wenham Smith, which is set to the hymn,
"Brightly Glims Our Banner."

Correspondence.

This mark \odot indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named: δ north of the center; ϕ south; \odot east; \ominus west; and this δ northeast; \ominus northwest; \odot southeast; and ϕ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

North American Bee-Keepers' Society.

THE SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 9 a.m., by President Miller, when Mr. T. F. Bingham, of Abonia, Mich., read an essay, entitled,

Production of Extracted Honey for Table Use.

The heading of my essay implies that extracted honey has other than table uses. Those uses, however, are not in this essay to be even alluded to. I am merely to dissertate upon this special sweet as it relates to table purposes.

The above heading also implies that there is a difference in extracted honey—either because it is differently produced, or that after its production it is subject to common and material changes as ordinarily handled by bee-keepers or honey-producers.

Let us first consider that honey, while being a peculiar sweet, is in no wise an exception to other non-crystallized saccharine substances in its tendency to absorb water and undergo fermentation. Honey, like other sweets, takes on these abnormal conditions, slowly or with rapidity, in proportion to the heat and moisture with which it is surrounded; the only exception to this rule being in the consistency of the honey itself. Thus if the honey is very thick, its changes are slower, while if thin, they are more rapid.

This view will enable every one familiar with honey, whether in the comb or extracted, to understand why there is such diversity in the keeping qualities of honey. Comb honey often undergoes changes while in the hives, rendering it necessary for the bees further to refine it.

I dwell upon this point particularly, as it lies at the foundation of the successful production of all strictly No. 1 honey. Much has been said and written concerning adulterated honey, etc., but it remains for the bee-keepers themselves to determine the future demand for honey.

The above outline of facts leads us directly to the conditions necessary to the production and maintenance of strictly No. 1 honey of any class, whether American clover honey (in which even Canada sympathizes heartily), or American basswood (linden) Canada honey, in which we all sympathize.

The first condition not depending upon the flowers from which honey is obtained, may be briefly stated thus,

viz., to be left long in the hive of a populous colony of bees, before extracting. On this point much has been said and written, and while I shall not attempt argument on this disputed question, I will humbly ask, who shall decide?

No one will deny that bees have a large stock of "bee-sense," and that among bees "doctors never disagree!" Then if the bees do not regard honey as having *keeping qualities* until it has been refined and gauged and sealed, why should bee-keepers? Assuming, then, that clover or other honey has been duly refined, gauged and sealed by the bees before extracting, and that we have just now placed it upon the table in a neat Muth two-pound bottle, just in time to cool before tea, need we hope for a better presentation for table use?

As I have now the honey upon the table, and have outlined the method of its production and presentation, it would seem that the leading query had been answered. But I wish to further intimate how, having obtained the best quality of honey of any class, whether buckwheat or other, it may be maintained in its pristine excellence?

If extracted late in the season, after the weather has become cool, it will keep perfectly sound in a clean pine barrel, bunged tightly if stored in a cool place. The barrels should be stood on the end not having the bung, if designed to be kept long into the next season. By so doing the head having the bung may be easily removed, and one or two inches of the surface honey taken out.

The object of separating this surface honey from the honey below or deeper in the barrel, is to avoid mixing that which has suffered by contact with the air, from that which has not. Upon opening the barrel, if any change has taken place, the surface will be found to be soft, perhaps foamy. Remove this soft honey until you find the solid honey below. Use the foamy honey for vinegar; melt the other in a water bath, skim and put it in Mason jars, nicely sealed and placed in a cool place, the colder the better. Such honey will remain clear for a long time, and will be as fine as if just taken from the combs, as long as it may be desirable to keep it. If only such honey were offered to the public, the market would not be overstocked, and the prices would be satisfactory.

T. F. BINGHAM.

After the reading of the above essay, it was discussed as follows:

J. A. Green—I prefer tin for use in storing honey, as barrels sometimes impart a flavor to the honey, and the honey cannot be liquified without first removing it.

R. F. Holtermann—I prefer the square tins with a wooden jacket.

A. B. Mason—I like the barrels. The honey can be easily and quickly removed by using a small-sized garden spade.

A. I. Root—I am not sure that barrels taint the honey, but I do know that it is never tainted by the use of tin.

Geo. E. Hilton—Second-hand lard-tins can be secured of grocers and butchers for 15 cents each, and they are excellent for storing honey, and will even answer for shipment.

President Miller—Several years ago Mr. Doolittle mentioned wooden boxes, coated inside with wax, as a cheap package for shipping honey. The honey was put in just as it was beginning to granulate, and left until granulation was completed, when it was ready for shipment.

James Heddon—I tried that 16 years ago, but it is of no value. I produce honey by having it perfectly ripened in the hives. It is first stored in large settling tanks, then drawn off into the square, jacketed tin cans, each holding about 50 pounds. The opening of the cans are securely closed by screw caps with corks inside, and the honey is then stored in a cool place until the time comes for shipment. You may talk as much as you please, but the majority of customers prefer their extracted honey in a liquid state. I will now tell how I liquify it before shipment: One end of the cellar under my honey-house is partitioned off from the rest of the cellar. In this small space is a stove, and in connection with the stove is a coil of steam-pipe which heats not only this small space, but a large box above it on the first floor. In this box can be placed 800 pounds of honey in cans. The cans are put in at night, a chunk of wood put into the stove, and the next morning will find the honey all melted; when it may be removed and a like amount of candied honey put in its place. I can in this manner liquify 1,600 pounds of honey per day with very little labor. The square, jacketed tin cans are the best package for a jobbing trade.

Prof. Cook—There is a difference in tin. Lead tin should not be used on account of the chemical action. I C charcoal tin is best.

James Heddon—Would not Coke tin answer?

A. I. Root—It does not look so nice.

N. W. McLain—Some chemist of Europe reported in the *British Bee Journal* that there was no danger from chemical action upon any tin that is heavy enough to hold honey.

T. F. Bingham—So far as chemical action is concerned, it makes no difference as to the kind of tin, so long as it is tin, not lead.

R. F. Holtermann—Unless Coke tin is carefully washed, it is more likely to rust when standing empty.

J. A. Green—When honey is intended for table use, tin should be used; but for shipping large quantities, oak barrels, paraffined, as you would wax them, answer a good purpose.

James Heddon—It depends upon circumstances.

A vote on the matter of vessels used for shipping honey resulted as follows: Thirteen members preferred tin; 4 preferred wood; and 40 preferred both.

At this time Prof. A. J. Cook, of Agricultural College, Mich., took occasion to speak of the recent enjoyable visit to America, of Mr. Thos.

W. Cowan, the distinguished editor of the *British Bee Journal*, who had called on so many prominent apiarists of the New World. The Professor said that it had never been his pleasure to meet with one so familiar with everything connected with bee-keeping, and with every person of any reputation as a bee-keeper. That in the future, this visit of Mr. Cowan's would often be referred to by those who were so fortunate as to meet him, as being one of the brightest events occurring in the history of progressive American apiculture. In view of the many resulting benefits, and the pleasant and profitable recollections following such a visit, the Professor moved that the thanks of the society be tendered to Mr. Cowan for his visit, and that he be elected an honorary member of the "North American Bee-Keepers' Society." The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Immediately following the above merited action of the convention in regard to Mr. Cowan, and so appropriate, too, was another motion made by Prof. Cook, relative to the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the honored Father of improved bee-culture in America. Mr. Cowan had told Prof. Cook that of all the ingratitude from American bee-keepers, the greatest was that which had robbed Mr. Langstroth of the rightful benefits resulting from the invention of his movable-frame hive; and that consequently the North American Bee-Keepers' Society could not do itself more honor, and express its appreciation of his efforts, than to forward a goodly purse to Mr. Langstroth, who, in his long-continued sickness, would receive it with such grateful appreciation. The Professor then moved that a collection be taken up, and that it be added to the amount remaining in the treasury, after defraying all the legitimate expenses of the convention, the Secretary to be instructed to send the whole to Mr. Langstroth, together with expressions of sympathy from the Society. This motion was unanimously carried.

After a short recess, Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich., gave a most interesting lecture on,

The Legs of the Bee,

which the Professor promises to write out for publication as soon as possible. A vote of thanks was given the Professor for his lecture, after which the meeting adjourned till 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30, with President Miller in the chair:

Mr. Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago, Ills., then gave the following address on,

The Best Name for Extracted Honey.

Eight years ago this Society passed a resolution in favor of calling honey, when taken from the comb, by this cognomen—"Extracted Honey."

Since then many efforts have been made to change that name, but so far these efforts have been unavailing;

and now the matter has been referred to this Convention to decide whether it shall be changed or not, and to me your Secretary has assigned the opening address on the subject.

At the outset, let me say that there is but one valid objection to the continued use of the present name, and that is that there are so many "extracts" on the market, and some think that "extracted honey" means the "extract of honey"—not the real thing! But only the wilfully ignorant could come to such a conclusion.

If we have a change we must make it a *sine qua non* that the changed name MUST BE AN IMPROVEMENT! Now let us look at all the names proposed so far:

Ex-comb honey,	Loose honey,
Comb-freed honey,	Floramel,
Separated honey,	Honey,
Combless honey,	Liquid honey,
Uncombed honey,	Freed honey,
Divorced honey,	Free honey,
Centrifugal honey,	Slung honey,
Strained honey,	Bulk honey,
Expelled honey,	Pressed honey,
Cycloned honey,	Honeyseim,
Extricated honey,	Pure honey,
Emitted honey,	Nectar,
Evolved honey,	Drained honey,
Extruded honey,	Thrown honey,
Thrashed honey,	Clear honey,
Quick drained honey,	
Absolutely pure honey,	
Honey out of the comb,	

Of all these 33 names not one is as good as "extracted," and some are perfectly preposterous. Nearly all are indefinite, inelegant, uncertain, unsuitable, and wholly inappropriate—therefore, as we should be foolish to make a change unless there is also an improvement, to make any change I think would be unwise.

When honey is *candied*, what a misnomer it would be to call it *liquid* honey!!

Just fancy calling it cycloned honey, or thrashed honey!

Two questions are to be propounded to this Convention in this matter, and as a jury it is to decide:

1. Is it desirable to make a change in the name of honey when it is removed from the comb? and the other is: 2. If so, what shall that name be?

I propose that these questions be put to vote after a full discussion, and that the decision shall be final.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

It was unanimously voted that no more appropriate name for "extracted honey" can be selected than its present one.

The Secretary then read an essay from Mr. J. H. Martin, of Hartford, N. Y., entitled,

Cost of the Production of Honey.

In computing the cost of production, figures should show the cost for several years. I find that the cost of production, in my bee-yards, has varied from 2 cents to 50 cents per pound. I inventory my bees at \$5 per colony.

In 1888 I had 200 colonies valued at \$1,000; and empty combs, hives, fixtures, etc., \$300. Interest at 6 per cent., \$78; hired help, rent of apiary, etc., \$72. My own labor five months,

at \$30, \$150—total expenses, \$300. I secured 10,000 pounds of honey, at a cost of 8 cents per pound.

In 1883 my yield was 16,000 pounds from 160 colonies, and the cost per pound was 2 cents. In 1882 my yield from 100 colonies was 200 pounds, with expenses of \$100, or equal to 50 cents per pound as the cost of production. This year the yield is \$6,000 pounds, at a cost of 4 cents per pound.

Taking the average for a longer series of years, the cost of production would be 5 cents per pound. The above figures are for extracted honey.

I count my time at five months, for during the remainder of the year a bee-keeper may turn his attention to something else, i. e., unless he is producing comb honey, when, if he prepares his own crates, sections, etc., three months more time should be added, and 50 per cent. should be added to the cost, making the cost of comb honey at least 10 cents per pound.

One of my out-apiaries has the following showing for this season. It contained 50 colonies, and was worked for extracted honey. Expenses, \$40; honey produced, 2,200 pounds; cost 1 6-7 cents per pound.

I find that each year I can drop some of my old appliances and take a less number of steps. I think that an expert ought to manage 300 colonies if in one yard, with little or no help.

The apiarist having surplus combs for every colony, and working for extracted honey, making only a moderate increase, can handle a large amount of honey with ease.

To get the best profits from bee-keeping, but little help should be employed, and fixtures used to facilitate rapid manipulations. The bee-keeper should keep just ahead of the bees, and not spend much time talking to book-agents. J. H. MARTIN.

After the reading of the above, an essay by Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Bordino, N. Y., was read as follows:

Honey Production—Its First Cost, and How Much the Bee-Keeper Should Obtain for his Labor.

Many seem to suppose that an apiarist is entitled to no more pay than the man who cuts wood, carries the hod, or breaks stone upon the highway—men whose working value is about \$1.25 per day. If this be true, whence is the bee-keeper to receive compensation for sleepless nights passed in forming plans to be carried out in the apiary during days of toll in the hot sun, only perhaps to find failure at the end, and the whole ground must be gone over again? There are doubtless some before whom this essay is read, who have spent more hours, days, weeks and years studying bee-keeping than the most noted lawyer or physician ever spent over their calling; and yet there are some of our numbers who are so insane as to think the bee-keeper can afford to work for the same wages as the hod-carrier—one who has probably never spent an hour's thought upon his profession.

The dealer who pays us 8 cents per pound for our extracted honey, tells us that he cannot afford to sell it for less than 10 cents per pound, which gives him a profit of 25 per cent.; yet the bee-keeper must furnish brains, interest on capital invested, rent of land and buildings, pay taxes on bees, pay for transporting his honey to market, perform one year's hard physical labor—all this for four-fifths of the selling price. There is a wrong somewhere, and the sooner we realize it the better.

After carefully looking over the ground, I believe that 45 pounds of comb honey per colony is, as a rule, an average crop. Allowing that a man can manage 100 colonies of bees, he will get 4,500 pounds of comb honey as the result of a year's labor. But this is not clear gain, there is interest on bees, \$36; taxes, \$4; sections, \$25; foundation, \$30; shipping crates, \$40; double interest on \$200 invested in hives, which would be needed to keep them in repair, rent of shop and land, \$30; carting honey to the railroad, \$11—all of which makes a cash outlay each year of \$200.

Now, suppose we weekly take the wages of a hod-carrier, \$1.25 per day, or \$391.25 for the 313 working days of a year; to this add the cash outlay of \$200, and we have \$591.25 as the actual cost of 4,500 pounds of comb honey; a trade over 13 cents per pound.

If we allow that one-half more extracted than comb honey can be secured, we have about 8½ cents as the cost of a pound of extracted honey.

Whoever sells his honey for less than these figures, works for less than \$1.25 per day.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

The discussion of the subject was as follows:

R. L. Taylor—In the cost of honey there are many points to be considered, and Mr. Doolittle has not mentioned all of them; for instance, the losses in winter and from disease. I think the prices given are too low.

J. A. Green—I, too, consider the price too low.

F. Wilcox—I have not stopped to figure, but I should be willing to contract to furnish comb honey at 10 cents per pound.

President Miller—This year my honey cost me \$2.47 per pound.

Mr. M. M. Baldrige, of St. Charles, Ills., then read an essay, entitled:

Price of Honey—How to Control It.

The published programme of this Society informs me that "Controlling the Price of Honey" is one of the topics to be considered at this meeting, and that the writer is requested and expected to open the discussion:

Having for the past thirty years had more or less experience in handling honey, and having been satisfactorily successful in "controlling the price" of it, I will at once proceed to outline briefly my ideas of how to do it, and how others may do likewise. The plan is so very simple and practical, so it seems to me, that it should readily be understood by

others even though it be not indorsed. It is as follows: To fix the price myself and sell only to consumers.

But, says one, that may do with a small crop of honey, but how would you manage with a large crop—one that you could not possibly dispose of, at retail, and through your own individual efforts? In that case I would fix the price myself and sell to consumers through retail agents, and pay the agents a liberal commission for handling the honey and collecting the pay for it. But, says one, why not sell the honey outright to retail and wholesale dealers? Simply because that plan delegates to others the right to fix the price on honey to both dealers and consumers. When dealers buy honey it then becomes their property, and they then have the legal right to sell to others at cost, or at any other price they please. Not so by my plan.

Now let me illustrate my plan more fully, and as follows: Suppose I have, say 1,000 pounds of comb honey in small sections. As soon as the honey is secured, say in July, I would select perhaps five responsible grocers having a good trade, and as near my apiary as possible, and supply each of them with one crate of honey—about 25 pounds at a time, and no more. This would perhaps be enough honey for the month of July.

In August, or as soon as sold, I would supply the same groceries with the same amount of honey, and thus continue from month to month, or from time to time, until all is sold. This would perhaps cover a period of eight months, as each grocer, or retail agent, should sell, on an average, at least one crate of honey per month.

A crop of 2,000 pounds could thus be disposed of, and during the same length of time, by and through ten agents, and a still larger crop by having a proportionate number of retail agents. But my experience teaches me that honey should be kept on sale, and in sight, every month in the year; that more or less honey is wanted by consumers all the while, and that any grocer, worthy of the name, can get rid of at least one crate of honey during each month. This being the case, the average grocery should be able to sell not less than 300 pounds per year. By dividing the crop of honey in pounds by 300 this would give very nearly the number of retail agents necessary to dispose of any size crop the producer may have, in case he is willing to cover each month of the year.

Now about the pay: This may be collected at the close of each month, or as soon as each crate of honey is sold. By this means the producer runs no heavy risk in having his honey disposed of through retail agents. In case of an assignment, or bankruptcy, on the part of the agent, the honey on hand and unsold at the time, belongs to the producer, and he has the power to remove it at his pleasure.

What about the commission for selling the honey and collecting the pay? The retail agent should have a liberal commission, so as to secure his hearty co-operation. As he has,

however, no cash invested in the honey, a liberal and satisfactory commission to both parties would perhaps be from 10 to 20 per cent. on the retail price. I can find plenty of retail agents who would be satisfied with 10 per cent. net commission.

Now a few words about the retail price: My judgment, based upon experience, is that comb honey, in small sections, should retail at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, depending upon its quality and general condition, and not upon the weight or size of the package. Dark honey should retail at from 15 to 18 cents, and white honey at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, and the 1-pound, 1½-pound, and 2-pound sections should be sold at the same price per pound, and let consumers take their choice. To me it seems wrong to ask more per pound for the 1-pound section than for larger sizes. My observation is that the consumers are willing, in many cases, to pay as much per pound for a 2-pound section as for the smaller sizes, and that it is economy for them to do so. Honey-producers are to blame for encouraging the present difference in price, and should tolerate it no longer.

As the foregoing relates entirely to my plan of supplying consumers with honey by producers, and through their home markets, I will now say a few words about distant markets and the large cities: These should and must be likewise supplied with honey, but none, save the actual surplus, after the home markets have been provided for, as herein indicated, should be sent to these markets. And this surplus should not, as in the past, be sent to the present class of commission houses, but to honey-houses owned, leased, or controlled by an association of honey-producers. Each honey-house should then supply the groceries, or retail agents, throughout the city of its location, in precisely the same way that the producer supplies his home markets, so that the system shall be uniform and harmonious everywhere.

The honey-house should be strictly a wholesale supply house, and should have, as its manager, a competent and financially responsible agent of a honey-producers' association. The honey-house should have traveling agents, and enough to supply properly the requisite number of responsible groceries, or retail agents, in the city of its location, every month in the year, and likewise one or more to visit other markets in the State, or territory tributary thereto, to see that none are neglected. This plan would perhaps do away with the necessity of having more than one wholesale supply house in any one State. It seems to me that there should be such a honey-house in each of the following cities, to-wit: San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, and perhaps a few other large cities.

And now, says one, how are the managers of these supply houses to be paid? Simply by and through a

proper commission on the honey sold by and through their retail agents. This would require two commissions in order to reach consumers.

But, says one, I thought you were opposed to commission men, and that you proposed to get rid of them altogether. By no means; for in order to carry out my programme successfully commission men are necessary, and besides I have never advocated their destruction. All I have ever proposed or desired to do was simply to stop patronizing the self-appointed commission men who now sell our honey at wholesale, and who have had in the past, and still have at present, a great deal to do in fixing and manipulating the price of it.

My position is, that the producers are the proper parties to fix the price on honey to consumers, and that this can be done through an intelligent committee appointed by the delegates of an association representing the honey-producers of the United States. This committee can and should agree upon a scale of prices for both white and dark honey in sections, and how the same should be graded, and these prices should and would be satisfactory not only to producers, but likewise to consumers.

The disposal and distribution of honey on the plan herein briefly outlined can be, and has been, adopted by individual producers, but by no means so successfully and harmoniously as by and through a protective and co-operative association of the leading honey-producers, and for that reason I am decidedly in favor of organizing, as indicated, at the earliest practicable moment.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

After the reading of the foregoing essay, the following discussion took place:

J. A. Green—I find it difficult to induce the grocerymen to adopt the commission plan. I often leave honey with a grocerymen to be paid for when sold.

R. F. Holtermann—I consider that a stock honey-company is preferable to the plan advocated by Mr. Baldridge.

James Heddon—It is supposed that supply and demand control the price of products, but it does not always. The potato crop is a short one this year, and the price has gone up three or four fold; honey is a much shorter crop than potatoes, but the price has not quite doubled. The trouble is just this: Honey is a luxurious luxury, and always will be, and you may churn me now just as you did fifteen years ago, and you may continue to churn me, but it does not alter the fact. The market for a luxury is easily glutted.

A. I. Root—I am not able to grasp the plan outlined by Mr. Baldridge, but I feel that something might be done to keep up prices. I am convinced that the high price of honey does not hinder its sale. We have sold more honey this year than ever, even though the prices are much higher. Honey is a luxury, as Mr. Heddon says, and people who buy

luxuries do not generally care for the prices of such articles.

Thomas G. Newman remarked that an even distribution of the honey crop over the whole country was all that was needed, even in "years of plenty;" there was no truth in the theory of over-production, the low prices were the legitimate result of an uneven distribution. Last year I saw in Mr. Burnett's warehouse, and honey depots in other metropolitan cities, the honey piled up until it was not only burdensome to the honey merchants, but it had overstocked the markets, and as a necessary result it had run the prices down until the quotations were sickening to the honey producers. The way to avoid a repetition, now that the prices had advanced to a "paying" and satisfactory amount, was for every beekeeper to see that all the home markets are well supplied before shipping any quantity to the large marts of the country. The firm of which I am a member has sold over twenty tons of extracted honey this year at the advanced prices, and with much greater ease than it has sold a much less amount at the low prices of a previous year. The poor crop of honey this year has to many, if not to all, been a blessing in disguise.

A. I. Root said that he agreed with Mr. Newman, and one of the greatest blessings was the fact that the short crop had demonstrated that there was no truth in the story of Prof. Wiley about the manufacture of comb out of paraffine, and the filling of it with glucose. The excellent article which friend Newman wrote on that subject about two months ago, was a convincing proof of its absurdity and falsity; now when prices of honey were high, and the demand urgent, not a pound of bogus comb honey was to be found upon the markets of the world. That was one good thing that had been the result of a poor crop; another was, that those who had any honey to sell got nearly double the price for it, to what they would have obtained if the short crop had not occurred, had the prices continued at the depressed rates of a year ago.

James Heddon—Last spring we tried to get up a honey producers' convention. Everybody said that we were trying to get up a "corner." We never tried to do anything of the kind. We merely wished to get together and see if something might be done to secure better prices.

A. B. Mason—I am interested in this topic, but not so much as those who do not sell their honey in their home markets.

Next came the subject to be led by E. J. Oatman, of Dundee, Ill., on

Getting the Best Price for Honey.

Mr. Oatman explained that there had been a mistake made in placing his name upon the programme; but he would say briefly that circumstances were so varied that it was almost impossible to give rules for all. In his case he traveled considerable, and was always upon the watch as to where honey could be sold to the best advantage.

Mr. R. A. Burnett, of Chicago, Ill., then read an essay on the subject of

The Commission Men and the Honey Market.

The struggle that has existed from the beginning of the era of man, seems to abate but little if at all. To get the largest return for the smallest outlay, seems to be as general amongst the people of to-day as amongst those who have gone down the centuries that have preceded the present one. We may find the reason for this, in assuming that it is a natural law—ours, as it were, by inheritance.

The child soon gathers ideas of value, and in the exchange or barter of marbles, each endeavors to get the best of the bargain, about to be consummated. It may be that both parties are satisfied, each rejoicing over his success, and this is as it should be; but, alas, it is oftener the exception than the rule; for very soon some friend shows to one of the parties how he was beaten in the trade, by telling him how many more "chinas" he would have given for a like amount of "mibs" and "Cornelia;" and thus destroys his peace of mind and body; for he is very apt to exert himself to find the boy who got the best of the bargain, and entreat with him to trade back; but the usual reply is, "Not much; it was a fair trade, and now if you want your Cornelia back, you can have it for all the chinas." Thus if he gets back the "Cornelia," he has lost all the "mibs," and "Cornelia" cannot do much without a constituency.

But the boy who got the worst of the marble trade grows to manhood, and as a rule forgets or laughs at the remembrance of his misfortunes in the marble period. He is now engrossed in the interesting pursuit of apiculture. By and by he has some beautiful honey to dispose of. We will suppose that he has not been a regular subscriber for a paper devoted to the pursuit in the life that he has chosen; or, if he has, that portion which was devoted to giving market reports, has been, at his solicitation, eliminated from its pages.

Now he has more honey than his home market can consume at a fair value. He casts about him for another outlet that may bring him the needed money to exchange for food and shelter—"for man cannot live by bread alone;" this being alike true of honey, will, I think, be conceded by all present. He is now without a guide, having cut off his source of information of what honey is bringing in the great marts of his country.

However, he knows a man living in a large city (who may be a tinsmith). This friend goes to his grocer and asks him what honey is worth. He is given the retail price, which is communicated to his country friend. The price given is a high one. At once, without more thought, he sends (probably by express), 1,000 or 25,000 pounds of honey. This brings from 10 to 50 times as much as the grocer could retail, he refuses to take it, and it lies about the express company's room until the shipper can be heard

from; or turned over to sell to parties who know little about honey, and perhaps care less for it.

In case the owner goes to the city, he finds it difficult to sell the honey at anything near the price that he expected. Merchants are supplied for the present, and unless they can buy it at a very low figure, they prefer to buy in small quantities from the commission merchant, who makes honey a specialty; for if anything should be wrong about it, he can get immediate redress, and that without much trouble, as the commission man can be easily reached.

Thus baffled, the owner now seeks some commission-house to aid him to dispose of the honey. But not having market reports in his bee-paper, he finds no one whose name is familiar, and the chances are that he finds it necessary to make the acquaintance of a firm whose chief business is "live-poultry or veals, etc." They think they can dispose of his honey all right, and the much-worried bee-keeper finally takes the train for his distant home, and awaits patiently for the sale of his honey.

It so happens that the city to which the honey was shipped, is that season in the vicinity of the large yield, and these parties find that the honey does not sell very quickly, and coming to the conclusion that the price asked is too high, they drop it, and still it does not sell; until some day a shop dealer comes along, and finding that these parties are not well posted, offers a very low figure, and finally gets the honey. The husbandman gets "account of sales," and is sorely disappointed, vowing in his wrath, that he will never send honey away from home again. He has simply repeated the marble act, and lost his "mibs."

But we will look at this industry from another stand-point: Mr. Smith is an apiarist, Jones and Brown are grocers. Smith is a friend of Jones, but does not like Brown; but Smith needs sugar, and he goes around to the different establishments to get prices. He finds that Brown will give half a pound more for a dollar than he can get elsewhere; but he is a little afraid of Brown's weights and measures, and he concludes that if Jones will sell an equal amount for the dollar, he will not buy of Brown. He returns to Jones, and states what he can get at Brown's, and that he is astonished, and feels hurt to think that Mr. Jones would ask more than anybody else. Mr. Jones defends himself by stating that he cannot afford to sell for less, and have any margin. Is it to be supposed that this answer is satisfactory to Smith? No, not five times out of six; as Smith feels he must buy where it is the cheapest, notwithstanding that this course will have the effect of reducing the profit of the producer.

We might give hundreds of illustrations of a like nature to the above; for it remains a fact, that if A sells cheaper than B, the buyer will go there; but the seller must find the party who will pay the highest price. Here we may state that the commission merchant stands between the

squarely opposed interests—that of buyer and seller, or producer and consumer. To get the product, he must satisfy the producer; to sell the same, he must meet the views of buyers. This, it may be said, is governed by supply and demand. Very true! but the degrees may be modified by wise measures, and this depends upon the amount of knowledge possessed by the merchant.

To succeed as an apiarist, requires, in my opinion, diligent study of all that pertains to the business, and constant watchfulness that an enemy does not come upon his charges unawares; or be found ignorant of anything that is a factor to success, and only by experience and careful attention is the highest success attained. All this is true of the merchant, although methods may differ, and the man or woman who succeeds as a merchant, might fail as an apiarist.

It is said that a Scotchman, hearing a man imitate the lowing of a cow at a play, became much interested, and applauded the effort, saying, "That's gran, mon: the coo could nae doe better hersel." Later on the same man had occasion to imitate the roaring of the lion, but he did this so indifferently that Scotty called out: "Na! na! man, stick tae the coo!" This would serve to illustrate the idea that we are not all fitted by inheritance and education to do all things well.

My friend, Prof. McLain, will enter into a scientific discourse on the bee, and become perfectly enthusiastic in describing its wondrous construction, and ability to perform the work that we find completed, when the honey is placed in cells securely capped or sealed. But what a sorry job I should make, were I to undertake it before a learned convention.

I read several articles in the bee-papers during the past year, and my recollection is, that in conclusion it was agreed that methods, which had proved satisfactory, were the safest, and that a complete change of the present systems of doing business would be hazardous; but that they might be improved upon, is no doubt true.

R. A. BURNETT.

Then the following discussion ensued:

E. J. Oatman—A man loses by placing his goods in the hands of more than one commission-house in the same city, as they come in competition with themselves.

President Miller—Sometimes I can do better by selling my honey at home; at other times it is more profitable to send it to a commission merchant, and I do so.

J. H. Robertson—For my part, I would not give a cent for the best home market. I have not sold 5 pounds at home in the last year. I cannot bother with it.

J. A. Green—I have dealt with commission men in many large cities, exercising the usual cautions, and have never lost anything by them.

James Heddon—In that convention that we were going to have last May, if we could have gotten the Chicago papers to have said that the bee-

keepers had "squealed;" that honey was too cheap; that it did not grow on bushes; that the countryfied look, and hay-seed in our hair was because we were poor; that we must have more for our honey or go out of the business—if we could have accomplished only this, it would have paid for holding the convention.

M. M. Baldrige—The future will develop the value of the suggestion I made in my essay. If we can induce producers to keep enough honey at home to supply their home markets, this will prevent the glut, to some extent, in the large cities, and will be one point gained. If we can likewise induce producers to place their honey on sale (on commission) at home, at their own prices, and see that it is kept in sight at all times, that will be another point gained. This can be done by individual producers, and without an organization, but they will soon discover that it would be very desirable to have co-operation. They will work this up, to some extent, among their bee-keeping friends at home, and, in due time, will be ready to ask for and to demand general co-operation. This will ultimately result in a national co-operative producers' association on the plan I proposed, or some similar one. It takes time to educate the people, and we must be patient. The only way to do is to keep hammering away and wait patiently for results.

I do not like the idea at all, of the bee-papers relying on a certain class of commission men for their market reports on honey. And why? Because this empowers the commission men to regulate the prices on honey to suit themselves. It would suit me and some others much better if the producers would select a competent committee to decide upon a proper price to consumers for both comb and extracted honey, and have their decision printed in each and every issue of the bee-papers, and exclude all other market reports. It is my belief that the prices on honey can and should be kept at about the same figures all the while. And why do I advise this? Because it is my belief that the demand has never been and never will be less than the supply—when properly distributed. I do not believe that any one can show or prove that we have a solitary State (save California) that has ever produced more than enough honey to supply the demand therein.

Honey on the Hotel Tables.

A discussion arose on the scarcity of honey in Chicago hotels, and strong reflections on these institutions came in thick and fast. The same state of affairs prevailed, it was said, in other parts of the country, and the assemblage finally resolved itself into numerous committees of one to ask for honey at all their stopping places during their pilgrimage.

Apicultural Statistics Desired.

Dr. A. S. Haskins—What we need is statistics, so that we may know how much honey there is, and its location.

President Miller—This is the one way in which bee-keepers may possibly do something to help themselves.

H. R. Boardman—By reading the reports in the bee-papers, I get a pretty fair estimate of what the crop will be. Let us encourage these reports.

N. W. McLain—I have done what I can to induce the Commissioner of Agriculture to include honey in the statistical reports; but more can be done in this direction by writing to the Commissioner ourselves.

James Heddon—These short letters in the bee-papers have covered three-fourths of the ground that could be covered by a statistical report furnished by the government. If we could have these reports formulated by the editors, it would be a grand, good thing.

There was a long debate on the best means of procuring reliable statistics on the production of honey in all the States of the Union.

Prof. Cook stated that these statistics should be tabulated by the National Agricultural Board at Washington, the same as the cereal and live-stock branches, and asked that concerted pressure be brought to bear on State and National legislative bodies for this object. I suggest that four bee-keepers be selected in each State, to send regular reports to some bee-periodical.

The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to use their influence in securing the placing of bees and honey upon the statistical list issued by the government.

The President appointed the following: Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.; Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O.; and promised to appoint the other member at some future time.

It was voted that, in the future, officers elected at the preceding meeting shall continue their duties until the close of the convention.

The convention then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Miller at 7:30 p.m. - The Secretary then read the following

Reports of the Vice-Presidents.

FROM ONTARIO, CANADA.

While the report of an inferior honey-yield throughout America generally cannot be excepted by Ontario, we are nevertheless pleased to say that a kind Providence has favored us above the average. The winter of 1886-87 proved favorable to successful wintering, and early in March reports looked promising; spring, however, resulted in much dwindling, and bees generally were not in first-class condition for the honey-flow.

Maple yielded honey exceptionally well, and in Canada some of the oldest bee-keepers say this means a generally poor honey-yield. However questionable this may be, the prediction proved correct.

From all directions reports show that the average yield was little if any above 25 pounds per colony. In my own apiary, wherein almost every colony was in the best of condition to avail themselves of the honey-flow, there was not one day when the bees worked in a manner indicative of a first-class honey-flow. Basswood, which everywhere—by the abundance of the blossoms—promised so much, was an almost complete failure, owing to the intense drouth; and yet from this source a great part of the honey of 1887 was secured.

I may say that last spring there was neither comb nor extracted honey left upon the market, thus leaving a clear market for the coming crop. This being the case, it can readily be imagined our supply will not be equal to the demand of former years at usual prices. First-class comb honey in about one-pound sections sold in quantities during August and September at 14 cents per pound, and the same article is now in demand at 18 cents per pound, wholesale. We do not glass sections.

As to extracted honey: I purchased in August, and have within the last two weeks purchased first-class honey at 8 cents per pound in 1,000-pound lots; it is wholesaled in 60-pound lots or over, at 10 cents per pound—1 cent higher than last year. It retailed at 13 cents per pound—also 1 cent higher than last season.

While the past prices of honey, and the public idea that an advance in price places it upon the list of luxuries, prevent any material rise, we are free from that injurious cutting in prices from which we have suffered for several years. The method of marketing extracted honey has also undergone a change. We used to retail largely in tin packages of all sizes, and do very much wholesaling in kegs. The consumers found that the tin cans were of no use, and now, with of course some exceptions, the most desirable method of marketing honey, is in self-sealing gem jars, and the careful housewife can always make use of these. Of course, a house purchasing 30 or 60 pounds of honey, purchases a can. Our wholesale package is the 60-pound tin can with a wooden case about it. Honey can readily be liquified in these.

The demand for honey-labels is also largely a thing of the past, as it all adds to the expense of the honey without a corresponding return. Our consumers are also becoming acquainted more generally with the fact that honey granulates. For several years prizes have been given at some of our exhibitions for displays of granulated honey, and also best small lots of granulated honey; this custom commends itself.

As to British markets, or foreign markets of any kind, nothing has been done. The scarcity of the article alone would have prohibited export, a ready sale being found at home. The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Woodstock, Ont., on Jan. 10 and 11, 1887. A hearty invitation is extended to our American brethren to come and

take part in our meeting. In conclusion, permit me to suggest that at this convention we take up for discussion the question of "Ventilation and shade for hives."

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

FROM FLORIDA.

I have been unable to learn much of the success in other portions of the State, except that there has been a light crop generally, and there is very little honey on hand to be disposed of. In the southern portion of the State, where the wild pennyroyal is found, quite a little crop was gathered in the winter and early spring months, but so far as I have learned the later crop was very light.

Here on the East Coast the bees gathered honey slowly through the last half of the winter, but by April 1, they were quite short of honey, and feeding was done by most of us for several weeks.

The early crop of May and June was a light one, but enough to give many of us a surplus over and above what is likely to be required in the apiary during the year.

Little was expected of the black mangrove for this season, but although it came in late, and its season did not last as long as usual, the bees gathered steadily from it, and strong colonies stored from it as high as 100 pounds each; fourteen pounds in one day being the largest record per single colony. This mangrove honey is of fine quality, and has nearly all gone on the market at good prices.

The fall flowers have yielded a light crop that has helped considerably since the middle of September, although heavy rains have interfered largely with the gathering of it.

I think that about one-third of an average crop is all that can be claimed for Florida for the season of 1887.

W. S. HART.

Hawk's Park, ☉ Fla.

FROM IOWA.

From all I can learn, the season of 1887 has been a very poor one throughout the State. The eastern and southern portion probably suffered worse than the northwestern part. Fruit-bloom and the early blossoming of white clover put the bees in good condition. Brood-rearing went on till they were fairly booming. But they got just enough nectar from these sources to build up rapidly, and not enough to store any. White clover proved a failure for honey in all parts, so far as I know. Hence, those bee-keepers who depend on that for their white honey got scarcely any.

Those living near enough to linden forests to catch the flow from that magnificent honey-tree, got a partial crop. In my own case, at the opening of linden bloom there was hardly a pound of honey in any of my hives. For two weeks the yield was very good. Had my colonies been well supplied with honey in the brood-chambers, I should have gotten a very fair crop. As it was, I only obtained

about 20 pounds per colony, of well-filled sections of white honey—all linden.

The fall crop was very light, owing to the continued drouth. I think that the honey crop of Iowa can safely be put as low as one-fourth, and perhaps it is even worse than that. The effect which this condition of things has had on prices is very marked. I can sell comb honey easier this year at 20 cents per pound than last year at 12 cents. Now it goes off quick, while last year it was a drug in the market.

I have noticed more bees working on red clover this year than ever before. The reason of this is, that on account of the drouth the clover heads were much smaller than usual, and the bees could reach the nectar. But mine did not get enough to make any show in the hives.

EUGENE SECOR.

Forest City, 3 Iowa.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

This State had an exceedingly light crop of spring honey, and in certain sections an almost total failure. Late in the fall there was an exceedingly heavy flow of honey, apparently from asters, of which there was a profuse bloom. In some parts this fall, honey was abundant enough to admit of extracting, while leaving the colonies ample for winter. Owing to this flow of honey so late in the season, it is expected that bees will go into winter quarters strong and amply provided with both young bees and provisions.

During the winter of 1886-87, this market was flooded with California honey at ridiculously low prices. Grocers retailed honey as low as 8 cents per pound, and the consumption of honey was thereby greatly stimulated, and many who never touched honey before, ate and enjoyed it. While the supply of California honey at low prices lasted, all was well, but now that honey is scarce, and higher prices asked, grocers will not buy unless forced, and then in small quantities.

The public in this city having tasted honey from California that they pronounce good, are averse to paying enhanced prices for honey produced east of the Rocky Mountains, and in this market at least, California honey is, and will remain, a formidable competitor of all Eastern extracted honeys.

Our Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association tendered a reception in one of the historic spots of this city, viz: "Carpenter's Hall," to our distinguished visitor, the Hon. Thos. W. Cowan and lady, of England. Mr. Cowan kindly exhibited his microscope, and many had an opportunity to inspect and study the anatomy and physiology of the bee, such as was never previously afforded them.

At our annual State Fair held in this city, it has been my aim to make the bees and honey an attractive feature. I induced several bee-men to ship honey for exhibition and sale, and the results were very satisfactory. I had upwards of four tons of honey staged, and on the ground, the

greater part of which was put into consumption almost immediately.

This market is at present fully supplied with honey, taking into consideration the probable sales at enhanced prices. We have had no cold weather yet.

ARTHUR TODD.

Philadelphia, Pa.

FROM GEORGIA.

The honey crop has been below an average in this State. About May 1, for about two weeks, there was a fine flow from the poplar or tulip tree, which grows abundantly along all our water-courses; but a drouth came on and the flow ceased. From then until Sept. 1, bees barely gathered enough for their own use. Since September they have gathered enough honey from asters, goldenrod, etc., to carry them through the winter.

Apiculture is every year becoming more developed in our State. The honey is put up in better shape for sale, and consequently commands a better price.

For the benefit of Northern beekeepers who may intend to locate in the South, I will observe that apiaries, in order to be profitable in our State, must be located along the water-courses, where the only reliable forage abounds. Of all our Southern forage, I esteem the tulip-tree as the most reliable and certain, taking one year with another.

J. P. H. BROWN.

Augusta, Ga.

FROM INDIANA.

The present condition of bees in general is very good, and they will begin the winter with all the conditions favorable, strong in bees, and an abundance of well-ripened honey.

While the crop secured has been very light, yet there is enough to pay expenses in most well-managed apiaries. Throughout the season bees have done well for themselves. Their failure to secure a surplus for their owner is not altogether chargeable to the drouth, but to atmospheric conditions, for in this part of the State—east central—the drouth did not begin until July, and our honey season ends by July 1 or July 10.

JONAS SCHOLL.

Lyon's Station, Ind.

FROM VERMONT.

Bees were confined in their hives last winter for about five months, and the mortality was very great, some prominent apiarists losing as many as 25 per cent., and some even 40 per cent. Many colonies that survived were very weak and built up slowly.

There was a scarcity of early honey; fruit-bloom passed by hardly noticed by the bees, and then came a season of hot and dry weather which kept back the clover till the very last of June. Still bee-keepers were hopeful, because the previous season was a failure, and one poor season seldom follows another. Bees swarmed lively, which was also considered a good indication.

Basswood promised well by budding uncommonly full. It opened earlier

than usual, but was deficient in nectar, the bees only working on it early in the morning and late in the afternoon.

Those who expected a big crop got a good many sections partly filled, while those who were more careful, only giving what room was actually needed, got their sections finished when basswood bloom closed. Many of the sections were filled with thin combs, and had empty corners, which made light weight, but otherwise the quality of the honey was very good.

I should say that the yield might be one-third of what might be obtained in a good year, though some report more and some less. In Addison county the crop will aggregate from 90,000 to 100,000 pounds.

E. O. TUTTLE.

Charlotte, Vt.

FROM QUEBEC, CANADA.

The past season with us has been a fair one for honey-gathering, particularly where clay and heavy loams predominate, notwithstanding the unprecedented lack of rain, and the rapid maturing of the flowers. In some localities honey has been gathered very late, the autumn being fine. The losses the past winter have averaged about 19½ per cent., and the reports indicate an average production of 16½ pounds of extracted honey, and 26 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count.

H. F. HUNT.

Seaton, Quebec.

Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. A. I. Root asked what could be done to secure a proper classification of freight as pertains to bee-hives, honey, and aparian goods.

After some discussion it was voted that Mr. Thomas G. Newman be requested to see what could be done in this matter, and that he be instructed to present a bill at the next annual convention for whatever expenses may be incurred.

It was decided by vote to hold the next convention at Toledo, O., the time for the meeting to be fixed by the executive board.

Then the election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O.; Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.; and Treasurer, Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ills.

Vice-Presidents—Illinois, Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo; Indiana, I. R. Good, Nappanee; Florida, G. W. Webster, Lake Helen; Iowa, Eugene Secor, Forest City; Michigan, W. E. Gould, Fremont; New York, G. M. Doolittle, Borodino; Ohio, Miss Dema Bennett, Bedford; Ontario, Canada, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; Wisconsin, Franklin Wilcox, Mauston; Vermont, A. E. Manum, Bristol; Quebec, Canada, H. F. Hunt, Seaton.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Thomas G. Newman for his services in securing such a good place for holding this convention, and also for obtaining reduced rates at the Commercial Hotel, etc.; and regrets were also expressed that sickness prevented him from attending all the sessions of this convention.

It was voted that the Secretary be allowed \$35 for his services.

The committee to whom was referred the "new Constitution and By-

Laws" proposed by Mr. Thomas G. Newman, reported as follows:

We recognize, with no light gratitude, the great labor and thought bestowed by Mr. Newman upon the plan of organization he has presented. We have given it all the thought and consideration that our limited time would permit; and in view of the sweeping changes suggested, and the somewhat intricate and involved plan proposed, we recommend that the consideration of the matter be postponed for one year, and that the proposed Constitution and By-Laws be printed with the proceedings of this convention, and that after a year's thought and careful consideration we may be better able to present a report commensurate with an important subject.

The request of the committee was granted, and it was requested to report at the first session of the next annual meeting.

The following letter from Mr. John Aspinwall, of Barrytown, N. Y., was read by the Secretary:

I am extremely anxious to see a national representative organization, and I believe that it can be made a great success if we will all "put our shoulders to the wheel." I hope that the members of the convention will advance as much as is in their power, the formation of a representative organization. I will send the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine* free to every member (National, State and County) who shall be affiliated to the organization, as soon as such is formed; and will stand by this offer for two years at least, after the organization is effected. I wish you all the greatest success, and say, hurrah for the new representative organization!

A discussion then followed on, The Chapman Honey-Plant.

Prof. Cook—I should like to know the feeling in regard to whether it is advisable to try to induce the government to add the Chapman honey-plant to the list of seeds that it sends out free.

M. M. Baldridge—I do not favor planting anything for honey alone.

A. I. Root—If the Chapman honey-plant were like Alsike clover, or buckwheat, it might be well for the government to add it to its list. I believe that there is no plant that it will be profitable to cultivate for honey alone.

James Heddon—Unless a plant would spread and take care of itself, I would not fuss with it.

Upon an expression (not a vote) being taken, it was found that the members were equally divided upon the subject, and the matter was dropped.

The President then appointed the following committee on exhibits: H. R. Boardman, East Townsend, O.; R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.; and Geo. Thompson, Geneva, Ills.

The following discussion then took place on the topic,

How to Ship Honey.

In reply to a question, Mr. R. A. Burnett said that honey ought always

to be sent by freight. When honey is sent by express, the rapid handling breaks out the combs; he had never been able to collect any damages from an express company, while he had done so from a railroad company. A difference in size of crates and packages is desirable. As a rule, single tier cases are better, and about ten small cases are sold to one large case.

James Heddon—The commission houses are dirty places for keeping honey. The honey is soiled in bringing it in on a dray; then the dust and rolling out and in of boxes, barrels, hen-coops, etc., still further soils the cases. The only clean honey I saw in your store to-day, Mr. Burnett, was some sent there by Mr. Hutchinson, and he had paper wrapped around it when shipped.

R. A. Burnett—Yes; and he requested me to remove it upon its arrival.

N. N. Betsinger—The crates are soiled by being put on a dirty floor in some depot before shipment; then they are placed in a dirty car, from that they are loaded upon a dirty dray, and in all this handling the dirt is rubbed from one crate to another.

The convention then adjourned until 9 a.m. on Friday.

(Continued next week.)

Local Convention Directory.

1887.	Time and place of Meeting.
Dec. 7-8.	Michigan State, at East Saginaw, Mich. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.
Dec. 15.	Southeastern Michigan, at Adrian, Mich. A. M. Gander, Sec., Adrian, Mich.
1888.	
Jan. 7.	Susquehanna County, at New Milford, Pa. H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
Jan. 10, 11.	Ontario, at Woodstock, Ont. W. Couse, Sec.
Jan. 11.	Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr. Henry Patterson, Sec., Humboldt, Nebr.
Jan. 20.	Haldimand, at Cayuga, Ontario. E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Uncapping Can for Bee-Keepers.—John Rey, East Saginaw, Mich., on Nov. 23, 1887, writes:

I have something new in store for every bee-keeper that attends the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Convention on Dec. 7 and 8, at this place. I think that I can safely say that it is my own invention—at least I have never seen or heard of anything like it. I have no patent on it, nor do I want any. I wish to give it to the beekeepers for their good-will. It is an "uncapping can," to be attached to an extractor. When the combs are uncapped, the cappings will fall into the attached uncapping can, and the

drippings will run right in with the extracted honey in the extractor, thereby saving just half the work, and not one drop of honey is lost on the floor, as sometimes is the case when lifting an uncapped comb from the uncapping can to the extractor. This "uncapping can" is detachable—it can be taken off the extractor, and laid on the shelf when not in use. I have two four-frame Langstroth honey-extractors, with one of these "cans" on each extractor. They can be made to fit any honey-extractor in use; besides, they cost only one-fourth as much as any ordinary one. I am sure that every bee-keeper that sees this new uncapping can, will have one made to be used on his extractor.

Bees Ready for Winter.—Ed. S. Eden, Eastwood, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1887, writes:

Bees are about all housed, with one or two exceptions, and in a very light condition, some not exceeding 35 pounds, hive and all. I have hopes of bringing my bees through in better condition than they were the spring of 1887.

Improved Demand for Honey, etc.—L. G. Purvis, Forest City, Mo., on Nov. 19, 1887, writes:

My crop for 1887 is about 4,000 pounds, mostly extracted honey. Nearly all of it is sold. The demand for honey is much better this fall than usual. My crop is only a little over one-half of an average yield, being 60 pounds per colony, spring count. The crop is nearly a failure here on the up-lands; my honey, except a little Linden, was gathered from the bottom along the Missouri river. My bees are well supplied for winter. I winter them on the summer stands, packed in straw and chaff.

The Bees Ordered Removed.—Jonas Scholl, (66), Lyon's Station, Ind., on Nov. 12, 1887, says:

A few days ago every bee-keeper in Connersville, Ind., received an official notice from the city marshal, to remove their bees outside of the corporation, within five days. There are about 150 colonies in the town. Some are moving their bees out, while others are not, but propose to contest the order.

Not Discouraged Yet.—O. B. Barrows, Marshalltown, Iowa, on Nov. 23, 1887, says:

The past has been the poorest season for honey ever known here. There was no surplus honey. Light colonies had to be fed to keep them from starving, and will have to be fed again in the spring. All are in the cellar at this date. But with all the bad luck this season, I am not discouraged.



Issued every Wednesday by
THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,
 PROPRIETORS.
 923 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO ILL.
 At One Dollar a Year.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
 BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

To Correspondents.—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We receive letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

As there is Another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

We will Present Webster's Dictionary (pocket edition), and send it by mail, postpaid, for two subscribers with \$2. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide as to the spelling of words, and to determine their meaning.

Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office or we will send them all to the agent.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

Simmins' Non-Swarming System.—We have received another shipment of these books, and have made such favorable terms, that we will now club them with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, both postpaid, for \$1.25. We can supply all orders by return mail. The subscription to the BEE JOURNAL can be for next year, this year, or may begin anew at any time.

A Valuable Book Given Away.—We have made arrangements by which we can supply the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the New York World—both weekly—for one year, for \$2.10, and present the subscriber with one of these books, bound in Leatherette Free Calf:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—from 432 to 1887.—320 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—from before the Christian era to 1887.—Price, \$2.00.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK—a treasury of useful knowledge.—410 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

The extra 10 cents is for postage on the book, which must be selected by the subscriber at the time of sending the subscription, and cannot be afterwards exchanged.

The book selected will be mailed in a cardboard case, at the subscriber's risk; if lost it cannot be replaced. Be sure to write your name, post-office, county and State plainly, and then the risk of loss is very small. The subscriptions can commence at any time.

Remember, the amount is \$2.10 for both papers, and the Book and postage.

Sweet Clover, (*Melilotus alba*), furnishes the most reliable crop of honey from July until frost, and at the same time it furnishes the most delicious honey, light in color, and thick in body. It may be sown in waste places, fence corners, or on the roadside, at any time of the year.

Sow two years running, on the same land, and the honey crop will be without intermission. Money invested in Sweet Clover Seed will prove a good investment. The Seed may be obtained at this office at the following prices: \$6.00 per bushel (60 lbs.); \$1.75 per peck, or 20 cents per pound.

Enameled Cloth for covering frames, price per yard, 45 inches wide, 20 cents; if a whole piece of 12 yards is taken, \$2.25; 10 pieces, \$20.00; if ordered by mail, send 15 cents per yard extra for postage.

Preserve your Papers for reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents, or you can have one **FREE** if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

We have a large quantity of CHOICE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, in kegs holding from 200 lbs. to 225 lbs. each, which we will deliver on board the cars at 10 cents per lb. Orders solicited.

Yucca Brushes are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

We are sometimes asked who our authorized agents are. Every subscriber is such an agent; we have no others, and we greatly desire that each one would at least send in the name of one new subscriber with his own renewal for 1888. The next few weeks is the time to do this. We hope every subscriber will do his or her best to double our list of subscribers.

Home Market for Honey.

To create Honey Markets in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them).

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell lots of it.

System and Success.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1.00
 " 100 colonies (230 pages)..... 1.25
 " 200 colonies (430 pages)..... 1.50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

Don't do it!—Notwithstanding our many cautions, some persons still persist in sending silver in letters. In nine cases out of ten it will break the envelope and be either lost or stolen. Cases come to light nearly every day, showing that silver sent in letters stops somewhere on the way. It is an invitation to the thief—a regular temptation! If you wish to safely send money, get a Post-Office Money Order, Express Order, or Bank Draft on Chicago or New York. When money is sent in either of the above-named ways, it is at our risk. In any other manner, it is at the risk of the sender.

We pay 20 cents per pound, delivered here, for good Yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

Convention Notices.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Woodstock, Ontario, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 10 and 11, 1888.
 W. COUSER, Sec.

The next meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held on Jan. 11, 1888, at Lincoln, Neb.
 HENRY PATTERSON, Sec.

The Southeastern Michigan Bee-keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the Supervisor's room in the Court House at Adrian, Mich., on Dec. 15, 1887.
 A. M. GANDER, Sec.

The Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at New Milford, Pa., on Jan. 7, 1888. Subjects for discussion: "The Best Way to Prevent Swarming," and "Is it Advisable to Italianize Colonies?" All bee-keepers are cordially invited.
 H. M. SHELLEY, Sec.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at East Saginaw, Mich., in the City Council room, on Dec. 7 and 8, 1887. The headquarters will be at the Sherman House, where we have secured reduced rates, at \$1.25 per day.
 H. D. CUTTING, Sec.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the American Bee Journal one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal	1 00	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Magazine	1 50	1 45
Bee-Keepers' Guide	1 50	1 40
The Apiculturist	2 00	1 75
Canadian Bee Journal	2 00	1 75
Days of Light	1 50	1 35
The 7 above-named papers	5 25	4 50
and Cook's Manual	2 25	2 00
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal	1 80	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)	3 00	2 00
Hoot's A B C of Bee-Culture	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book	4 00	2 30
Western World Guide	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success"	1 50	1 40
A Year Among the Bees	1 75	1 50
Convention Hand-Book	1 50	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean	2 00	1 75

One yearly subscription for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL must be ordered with each paper or book, in order to take advantage of the prices named in the last column.

To All New Subscribers for 1888 we will present the remaining numbers of 1887—over a year's subscription to the oldest and best bee-paper in America for only \$1.00! No investment will repay such excellent dividends to a bee-keeper, as a year's subscription to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Subscribe now, and get the rest of the numbers of this year free. The sooner you subscribe the more you will receive for your money.

When Renewing your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a Binder for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us three subscriptions—with \$3.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

Colored Posters for putting up over honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive, as well as useful. We have prepared some for the BEE JOURNAL, and will send two or more free of cost to any one who will use them, and try to get up a club.

We Supply Chapman Honey-Plant seed at the following prices: One ounce, 40 cts; 4 ounces, \$1; 1/2 pound, \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3. One pound of seed is sufficient for half an acre, if properly thinned out and re-set.

Should any Subscriber receive this paper any longer than it is desired, or is willing to pay for it, please send us a postal card asking to have it stopped. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. LOOK AT YOUR WRAPPER LABEL.

We have a few Sets of the BEE JOURNAL for the present year, and can fill orders until further notice, for all the numbers from the first of last January. New subscribers desiring these back numbers, will please to state it plainly, or they will not be sent.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: White clover 1-lb. sections 20¢; 2-lbs. 18¢; 3-lbs. 17¢; 4-lbs. 16¢; 5-lbs. 15¢. Extracted, firm at 7¢; 10¢, depending upon the quality, and style of package. Receipts are somewhat heavier, and when sold in a jobbing way prices must be shaded from 1 to 2 cts. per lb. BEESWAX.—22¢.

Nov. 8. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Prices range from 18¢ to 20¢ for best grades, with light demand; 2-lb. sections, 15¢ to 16¢. Extracted in good demand at 7¢ to 10¢. Offerings of comb honey are large, and the receipts have been heavy during this month.

BEESWAX.—22¢. R. A. BURNETT.

Nov. 23. 161 South Water St.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lb. sections, 17¢ to 19¢. Extracted, 9¢ to 10¢. Demand fair.

BEESWAX.—21¢ to 22¢.

Nov. 21. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lb. sell readily at 19¢ to 20¢; 2-lbs. 17¢ to 18¢. White clover extracted, 8¢.

BEESWAX.—25¢.

Oct. 24. A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extra white 1-lb., 17¢ to 18¢; 2-lbs., 16¢; amber 1-lb., 15¢ to 16¢; 2-lbs., 14¢ to 15¢. Extracted, white and choice, 7¢ to 8¢; light amber, 7¢ to 7½¢; amber, 7¢. Supplies becoming reduced.

BEESWAX.—22¢.

Nov. 19. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: White to extra white comb 18¢ to 19¢; amber, 16¢ to 17¢. Extracted, light amber, 8¢ to 9¢; amber, dark and candied, 5¢ to 5½¢; extra white would bring 7¢, but none is in the market.

BEESWAX.—19¢ to 20¢.

Oct. 2. O. B. SMITH & CO., 422 Front St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, 17¢ to 19¢; the same in 2-lbs., 15¢ to 16¢; buckwheat 1-lb., 13¢ to 14¢; 2-lbs., 12¢ to 13¢. Off grades 12¢ to 13¢ per lb. less. White extracted, 8¢ to 9¢; buckwheat, 5¢ to 6¢; Southern, per gallon, 60¢ to 70¢. Market seems to be unsettled.

BEESWAX.—22¢.

Sept. 20. McCALL & HILDRETH BROS.

25 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote new crop: Choice white 2-lb. sections, 19¢ to 20¢; dark 2-lbs., 18¢ to 19¢; choice white 1-lb., 20¢ to 22¢; dark 1-lb., 18¢ to 19¢. White extracted, 8¢ to 9¢; dark, 5¢ to 6¢. Demand good, but light supply.

BEESWAX.—21 to 22¢.

Nov. 23. HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote: Choice white 1-lb., 20¢; dark, 18¢ to 19¢; choice white 2-lbs., 18¢; dark, 16¢. Extracted, 8¢ to 10¢. California—white 1-lb., 18¢; dark, 15¢; white 2-lbs., 18¢ to 19¢; dark, 16¢ to 17¢. White extracted, 8¢; amber, 8¢. Supply fair.

BEESWAX.—No. 1, 22¢; No. 2, 18¢.

Oct. 2. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 15¢ to 16¢; latter price for choice white clover in good condition. Strained, in barrels, 4¢ to 5¢. Extra fancy, of bright color and in No. 1 packages, 1¢ cent advance on above. Extracted, in bbls., 5¢ to 6¢; in cans, 6¢ to 8¢. Short crop indicates further advance in prices.

BEESWAX.—20¢ to 21¢ for prime.

Oct. 21. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 5¢ to 6¢ per lb. Choice comb, 18¢ to 20¢, in the jobbing way. The demand is fair for honey of all kinds, and keeps pace with arrivals.

BEESWAX.—Demand good—20¢ to 22¢ per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

Nov. 10. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17¢ to 19¢; fancy 2-lbs., 15¢ to 16¢. Lower grades 12¢ to 13¢ per lb. less. Buckwheat 1-lb., 11¢ to 12¢; 2-lbs., 10¢ to 11¢. Extracted, white, 8¢ to 9¢; buckwheat, 5¢ to 7¢. Market firm.

Nov. 22. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St

PHILADELPHIA.

HONEY.—Fancy white 1-lb., 19¢ to 20¢; fair 1-lb., 18¢; fancy 1½-lb., 18¢. No sale yet for dark. Extracted, California, 8¢; Cuba strained, 6¢ to 7¢. Per gallon.

BEESWAX.—24¢ to 25¢.

Oct. 10. ARTHUR TODD, 2122 N. Front St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Choice white 1-lb., 19¢ to 20¢; 2-lbs., 18¢ to 19¢; fancy white might bring 21¢ to 22¢. White extracted in barrels or half-barrels, 6¢ to 7¢; in kegs, 5¢ to 6¢; in cans or pails, 5¢ to 6¢; dark in kegs and barrels, 5¢ to 7¢. Demand good.

BEESWAX.—22¢ to 23¢.

Oct. 20. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—New crop, 1-lb. sections, 18¢ to 19¢; 2-lb. sections, 17¢ to 18¢. Extracted, 6¢ to 8¢. The market is not very brisk.

BEESWAX.—25 cts. per lb.

Nov. 21. BLAKES & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

Red Labels for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have now gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—WORK, by a Bee-Man who understands the business.

FRANK CURT.

474½ (Lock Box 62), East St. Louis, Ills.

HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY,
PRICE 5 cents. You need this pamphlet, and my free Bee and Supply Circular.

OLIVER FOSTER, Mt. Vernon, Lin Co., Iowa.

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

Wooden Pails for Honey!

We can furnish regular Wooden Water-Pails—well painted on the outside, and with a iron hoops and a tight-fitting wood cover, at 25¢ per dozen. They will hold 2½ lbs. of honey, and when empty, can be utilized for use as an ordinary household pail.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,
923 & 925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO ILL.

COMB HONEY WANTED.

We should be pleased to correspond with any one having COMB HONEY For Sale. We sell on Commission at highest market prices. Address,

S. T. FISH & CO.,
189 South Water St., CHICAGO, ILLS.
38A13t

The American Apiculturist

—SAMPLE COPIES FREE!—
Address, HENRY ALLEY,
474½ WENHAM, Essex Co., MASS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
ON HIVES.

In order to keep our Hive-Factory running during the dull season, we will make a DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT, on Langstroth Hives, Cases, Frames, Shipping-Crates and Bee-Feeders, received before Jan. 1, 1888.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,
923 & 925 W. Madison St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

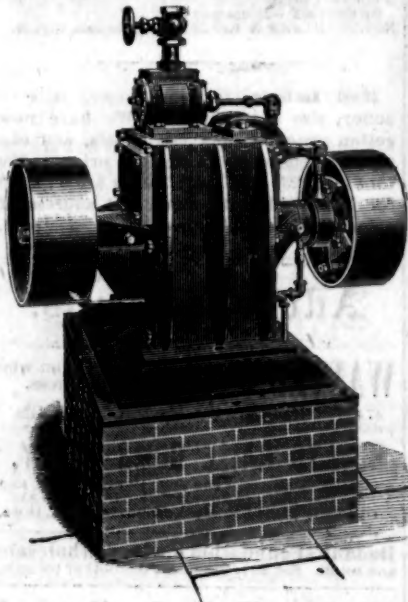
Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

A NEW ENGINE.

(ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION.)

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT
OF POWER AND SPEED!

GREAT ECONOMY OF FUEL



No high-priced Engineers are required. Any person can manage it. No angular push, or dead center. Friction almost entirely overcome. It is the most compact Engine ever invented. It is perfectly governed. We also warrant it to attain a higher speed and develop more power with less fuel than any Engine in use.

Manufactured at the Cedar Rapids High Speed Engine Works, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Send for a Circular. Address,

44A11 HENRY RICKEL, Pres., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

EXCELSIOR HONEY EXTRACTORS



In answer to frequent inquiries for Extractors carrying 3 and 4 Langstroth frames, we have concluded to adopt these two new sizes. The 3 frame basket is in a can of the same size and style as the 2 frame. The 4 frame basket is in the larger can, with the cone or metal standard for the basket to revolve upon, leaving room underneath the basket for 75 or 80 lbs. of honey. It will be complete, with covers, and in every way identical, except in size, with the \$16.00 Extractor, 13x20, which is intended for any size of frame.

Excepting with the \$4.00 Extractors, all the different styles have strainers over the canal leading to the honey gate, and movable sides in the Comb Baskets. The \$3.00 and \$10.00 Extractors have no covers.

For 2 American frames, 13x13 inches.....	\$3 00
For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 "	8 00
For 3 " " 10x18 "	10 00
For 4 " " 10x18 "	14 00
For 2 frames of any size, 13x20 "	12 00
For 3 " " 13x20 "	12 00
For 4 " " 13x20 "	16 00

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,
923 & 925 West Madison Street., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE;

Or, MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

5,000 Sold Since May, 1893.

More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,
1A17 Agricultural College, Mich.

A Year among the Bees,

BEING

A Talk about some of the Implements, Plans and Practices of a Bee-keeper of 25 years' Experience, who has for 8 years made the Production of Honey his Exclusive Business.

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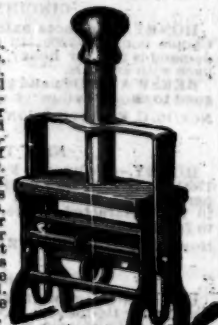
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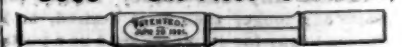
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